

Shane Brun (SBN 179079)  
*sbrun@goodwinprocter.com*  
**GOODWIN PROCTER LLP**  
Three Embarcadero Center  
24th Floor  
San Francisco, California 94111  
Tel.: 415.733.6000  
Fax.: 415.677.9041

Of Counsel:

Michael G. Strapp (pro hac vice)  
*mstrapp@goodwinprocter.com*  
Srikanth K. Reddy (pro hac vice)  
*sreddy@goodwinprocter.com*  
**GOODWIN PROCTER LLP**  
53 State Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109  
Tel.: 617.570.1000  
Fax.: 617.523.1231

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
SONUS NETWORKS, INC.

Chris Holm (SBN 249388)  
*Chris.holm@novakdruce.com*  
**NOVAK DRUCE CONNOLLY BOVE +  
QUIGG LLP**  
333 S. Grand Ave., 23<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90071  
Tel: (213) 787-2500  
Fax: (213) 687-0498

William Sloan Coats (SBN 94864)  
*William.coats@novakdruce.com*  
Wes Klimczak (SBN 294314)  
*Wes.klimczak@novakdruce.com*  
**NOVAK DRUCE CONNOLLY BOVE +  
QUIGG LLP**  
21771 Stevens Creek Blvd., 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Cupertino, CA 95014  
Tel: (408) 414-7330  
Fax: (408) 996-1145

Attorneys for Defendants Inventergy, Inc. and  
Inventergy Global, Inc.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SONUS NETWORKS, INC, a Delaware  
corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

INVENTERGY, INC., a Delaware corporation  
and INVENTERGY GLOBAL, INC., a  
Delaware corporation ,

Defendant.

Case No. 3-15-cv-00322-EMC

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER  
FOR LITIGATION INVOLVING  
PATENTS, HIGHLY SENSITIVE  
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION  
AND/OR TRADE SECRETS**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. This Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. As set forth in Section 14.4 below, this Protective Order does not entitle the Parties to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor.

2.8 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.9 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items" representing computer code and associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs, disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.10 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,

1 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,  
2 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

3 2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
4 “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY  
5 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

6 2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
7 Producing Party.

8 3. SCOPE

9 The protections conferred by this Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above),  
10 but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts,  
11 summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or  
12 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the  
13 protections conferred by this Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that  
14 is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public  
15 domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of  
16 this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any  
17 information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party  
18 after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of  
19 confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a  
20 separate agreement or order.

21 4. DURATION

22 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this  
23 Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order  
24 otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and  
25 defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion  
26 and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the  
27 time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.  
28

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins)

1 and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

2 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
 3 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it  
 4 would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material  
 5 made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
 6 EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and  
 7 produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for  
 8 protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party  
 9 must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 10 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”) to each page  
 11 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for  
 12 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making  
 13 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection  
 14 being asserted.

15 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
 16 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
 17 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is  
 18 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it  
 19 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party  
 20 may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right  
 21 to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is  
 22 sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that  
 23 are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of  
 24 this Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21  
 25 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as  
 26 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

27 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing, or  
 28

1 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only  
 2 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
 3 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition  
 4 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 5 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

6 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that  
 7 the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages  
 8 (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level  
 9 of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court  
 10 reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day  
 11 period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY  
 12 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the  
 13 expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

14 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible  
 15 items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or  
 16 containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY  
 17 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
 18 CODE.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing  
 19 Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of  
 20 protection being asserted.

21 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
 22 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s  
 23 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
 24 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in  
 25 accordance with the provisions of this Order.

## 26 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

27 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
 28



1 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality  
2 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens,  
3 or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
4 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original  
5 designation is disclosed.

6       6.2     Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process  
7 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each  
8 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must  
9 recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph  
10 of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must  
11 begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication  
12 are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging  
13 Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and  
14 must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the  
15 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
16 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it  
17 has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is  
18 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

19       6.3     Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
20 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil  
21 Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the  
22 initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process  
23 will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a  
24 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer  
25 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a  
26 motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall  
27 automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the  
28



Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

#### 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is

1 attached hereto as Exhibit A;

2 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving  
3 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
4 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

5 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is  
6 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement  
7 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

8 (d) the court and its personnel;

9 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional  
10 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
11 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

12 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably  
13 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
14 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
15 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately  
16 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
17 Protective Order.

18 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or  
19 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

20 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” and  
21 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
22 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
23 information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or  
24 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

25 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees  
26 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for  
27 this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is  
28

1 attached hereto as Exhibit A;

2 (b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) who has no involvement in  
3 competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (3)  
4 who has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (4) as to  
5 whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(1), below, have been followed;<sup>1</sup>

6 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
7 litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and  
8 (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

9 (d) the court and its personnel;

10 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional  
11 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
12 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

13 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or  
14 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

15 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
16 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or  
17 Items to Designated House Counsel or Experts.

18 (a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating  
19 Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item that has  
20 been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to  
21 paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full  
22 name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence and (2)  
23 describes the Designated House Counsel’s current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job  
24 duties and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may  
25 become involved, in any competitive decision-making.

26  
27 <sup>1</sup> This Order contemplates that Designated House Counsel shall not have access to any information  
28 or items designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

(a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,<sup>2</sup> and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated House Counsel or Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local

---

<sup>2</sup> If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Designated House Counsel or Expert.

#### 8. PROSECUTION BAR

Absent written consent from the Producing Party, any individual who receives access to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" information shall not be involved in the prosecution of patents or patent applications relating to the subject matter of this action, including without limitation the patents asserted in this action and any patent or application claiming priority to or otherwise related to the patents asserted in this action, before any foreign or domestic agency, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("the Patent Office"). For purposes of this paragraph, "prosecution" includes directly or indirectly drafting, amending, advising, or otherwise affecting the scope or maintenance of patent claims.<sup>3</sup> To avoid any doubt, "prosecution" as used in this paragraph does not include representing a party challenging a patent before a domestic or foreign agency (including, but not limited to, a reissue protest, *ex parte* reexamination or *inter partes* reexamination). This Prosecution Bar shall begin when access to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" information is first received by the affected individual and

---

<sup>3</sup> Prosecution includes, for example, original prosecution, reissue and reexamination proceedings.

1 shall end two (2) years after final termination of this action.

2 9. SOURCE CODE

3 (a) To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a Producing  
4 Party may designate source code as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” if it  
5 comprises or includes confidential, proprietary or trade secret source code.

6 (b) Protected Material designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”  
7 shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
8 EYES ONLY” information, including the Prosecution Bar set forth in Paragraph 8, and may be  
9 disclosed only to the individuals to whom “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
10 ONLY” information may be disclosed, as set forth in Paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4, with the exception of  
11 Designated House Counsel.

12 (c) Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection, in a  
13 format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and searched, during normal business hours or at other  
14 mutually agreeable times, at an office of the Producing Party’s counsel or another mutually agreed  
15 upon location. The source code shall be made available for inspection on a secured computer in a  
16 secured room without Internet access or network access to other computers, and the Receiving Party  
17 shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of the source code onto any recordable  
18 media or recordable device. The Producing Party may visually monitor the activities of the  
19 Receiving Party’s representatives during any source code review, but only to ensure that there is no  
20 unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission of the source code.

21 (d) The Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source code that  
22 are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or other  
23 papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purpose of reviewing the  
24 source code other than electronically as set forth in paragraph (c) in the first instance. The Producing  
25 Party shall provide all such source code in paper form, including bates numbers and the label  
26 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.” The Producing Party may challenge the amount  
27 of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute resolution procedure and  
28

1 timeframes set forth in Paragraph 6 whereby the Producing Party is the “Challenging Party” and the  
 2 Receiving Party is the “Designating Party” for purposes of dispute resolution.

3 (e) The Receiving Party shall maintain a record of any individual who has inspected any  
 4 portion of the source code in electronic or paper form. The Receiving Party shall maintain all paper  
 5 copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked area. The Receiving Party shall  
 6 not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall not convert any of the  
 7 information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The Receiving Party shall only  
 8 make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1) necessary to prepare court filings,  
 9 pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert’s expert report), (2) necessary for deposition,  
 10 or (3) otherwise necessary for the preparation of its case. Any paper copies used during a deposition  
 11 shall be retrieved by the Producing Party at the end of each day and must not be given to or left with  
 12 a court reporter or any other unauthorized individual.

13 10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
 14 LITIGATION

15 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
 16 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY  
 17 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
 18 CODE,” that Party must:

19 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a  
 20 copy of the subpoena or court order;

21 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the  
 22 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this  
 23 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Protective Order; and

24 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
 25 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.<sup>4</sup>

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>4</sup> The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this  
 28 Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its  
 confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.



If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

11. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.<sup>5</sup> Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### 12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

#### 13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in a stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

---

<sup>5</sup> The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

1     14.     MISCELLANEOUS

2             14.1     Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek  
3 its modification by the court in the future.

4             14.2     Right to Assert Other Objections. No Party waives any right it otherwise would have  
5 to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this  
6 Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of  
7 any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

8             14.3     Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all applicable  
9 laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected Material,  
10 including the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or  
11 elsewhere. The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical  
12 data, and the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

13             14.4     Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
14 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the  
15 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected  
16 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal  
17 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant  
18 to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the  
19 Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to  
20 protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant  
21 to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected  
22 Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e)(2) unless otherwise instructed by  
23 the court.

24     15.     FINAL DISPOSITION

25             Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
26 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.  
27 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,  
28

summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: September 2, 2015 /s/ Michael G. Strapp

Attorneys for Plaintiff-Counterclaim Defendants

DATED: September 2, 2015 /s/ Chris Holm

Attorneys for Defendant-Counterclaim Plaintiff

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

September 3, 2015

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

Edward M.  
United Sta

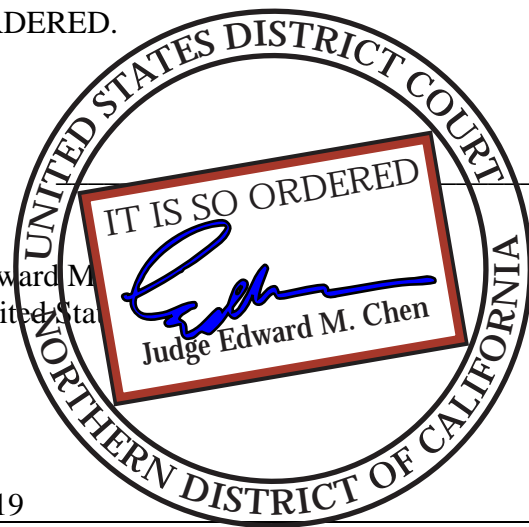


EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on \_\_\_\_\_ [date] in the case of *Sonus Networks, Inc. v. Inventergy Inc.*, No. 15-00322-EMC. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Protective Order, and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

[printed name]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

[signature]

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies that on September 2, 2015, the foregoing document was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court for the United States District Court, Northern District of California, using the Court's Electronic Case Filing (ECF) system. The ECF system routinely sends a "Notice of Electronic Filing" to all attorneys of record who have consented to accept this notice of this document by electronic means.

Dated: September 2, 2015

By: /s/ Michael G. Strapp  
Michael Strapp